ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

GSA Construction Safety Survey

STAT FROM: [redacted] Chief, NBPO/OL 1J45 Hqs		EXTENSION	NO.
			DATE 31 January 1986

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C/SD/OMS STAT [redacted]				Herb: Attached is the GSA construction survey that resulted from the 2 accidents we had on site in mid-January.
2.				
3.				
STAT 4.				[redacted]
5.				
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14.				
15.				

FORM 1-79 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

National Capital Region
Washington, DC 2040

Date :

Reply to
Attn of : Chief, Accident and Fire Prevention Branch (WPSA)

Subject: Construction Safety Survey, Project GS-11B-19066

To : Project Manager (WPCT)

Following are observations noted during a visit to the Centex Construction Site, Headquarters Building, Langley, Virginia, on January 17, 1986:

1. Floor openings 1926.752 (J) Williams Enterprises continues to ignore the cited OSHA standard regarding openings in the steel decking. The long 30-36 inch wide openings that flank the beams for later bolting-up operations, continue to present a hazard with no barricades or covering. There is no reason for such openings to even exist on the lower floors if Williams is complying with 1926.750(a)(2)(iii), that limits unfinished bolting to not more than four floors or 48 feet.

2. Floor periphery protection, 1926.750(b)(1)(iii). The required wire rope periphery protection is lacking in some areas and generally is sagging appreciably below the required 42 inch height. A very low rope barricade can become a tripping hazard and thus is more hazardous than none at all.

3. Stairways. The continued reliance on gang ladders to negotiate 6 floors of the building has presented a hazard for workers carrying tools and materials up and down these ladders. Also moving a serious injury out of the building could present a problem. It is fortunate that the fall accident on Friday, January 17, 1986, was in an area the paramedics were able to reach. The stair carriages have been in place a considerable length of time, but little or no effort has been made to make them functional by filling the hollow pan treads and landings with 2 inch dimensional lumber and erecting temporary handrails. Efforts in this direction are long overdue and should be accomplished without further delay, especially in view of the fact that the accident on January 17, 1986, occurred when an ironworker tripped and fell from an unfilled stairlanding pan.

4. Housekeeping. The level of housekeeping has slipped somewhat of late. The job site is not as clean as in the past with appreciable amounts of scrap lumber and protruding nails observed, along with other assorted waste. With various trades now moving onto the job, increases in trash and debris can be anticipated with a greater effort required for clean-up.

5. Fire Protection 1926.150. With fuel loads now developing on the job site, basic fire protection steps must be implemented:

Water Supply .150(b). A water supply of sufficient volume, duration, and pressure is required for fire department use as soon as combustible materials accumulate.

Standpipes .150(d)(2). Shall be brought up and maintained as construction progresses, in such a manner that they are always ready for fire protection use. Standpipes shall be provided with Siamese connections on the outside of the structure. There shall be at least one standard hose outlet at each floor.

Access.150(a)(2). Access to all available firefighting equipment shall be maintained at all times.

Portable firefighting equipment .150(c). With the anticipated accumulation of combustible materials in the structure, plans should be made to comply with the OSHA standard for portable firefighting equipment. Basically, this calls for a 2A rated extinguisher, or accepted equivalent, for each 3000 square feet area.

David L. Haycock

DAVID L. HAYCOCK
Construction Safety Engineer
Accident and Fire Prevention Branch